

for that purpose, as speedily as possible after the publication hereof, and to take an oath to behave peaceably and quietly, and while inhabiting and residing within that Country, not to carry arms, or in any respect act hostilely against His Majesty, or any of his subjects. And such inhabitants, after taking such oath, shall be protected in their persons and properties, until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known; nothing, however, herein contained, is to extend to any property seized, and taken as prize previous to the publication hereof, or to the security of the persons or property of those who refuse to take the oath before mentioned. And all and every person or persons not being an Inhabitant or Inhabitants of that Country at the time it was taken possession of by His Majesty's Forces, whether such person be a British Subject or otherwise, who shall be found sojourning in that Country, within the said limits, or passing or repairing within the same, without a proper Pass, and Licence Granted, either by the Governor in Chief of British North America, or by the Admiral Commanding in Chief His Majesty's Ships on the Coast of North America, or by the Lieut. Governors or Commanders in Chief for the time being, of the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or by the Admiral Commanding for the time being at Halifax, or from the said Gerard Gosse, or whoever may succeed him as Senior Officer Commanding within the said Country, shall be immediately apprehended, and brought to trial before a Court Martial, and punished as for a breach of orders, according to Military Law; and full Power and Authority is hereby granted to the said Gerard Gosse, or whoever may hereafter be Commander in that Country, until His Majesty's Pleasure be known, to compel any person or persons who may heretofore be guilty of any hostile, disorderly or disobedient conduct, or who refuse to take the Oath before directed, to be removed from that Country, and to punish such person or persons, who may return to the same after such removal, according to Military Law, as for a breach of orders.

And all persons inhabiting, or residing within that Country, being owner or owners of any ship, or ships, vessel or vessels, and who shall have taken the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, shall be entitled to receive from the officer of the Customs appointed at Castine, a certificate, and coasting licence, counter-signed by the military officer commanding in that Country for the time being, which shall protect such ships, or vessels respectively, in fishing or coasting from one harbor or river to the other, within the limits of the country aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for such vessels when furnished with coasting clearances, and permits from the proper officer of the customs at Castine aforesaid, to carry, without molestation from one harbor to another, within said district, the produce of that country, or any goods, wares or merchandize, lawfully imported into Castine. Provided always that if any ship or vessel so licensed for fishing or coasting shall be found at the distance of ten leagues from the shore of said country, or to the southward, or westward, of the eastern side, of Monhegan Island, or shall be found to the northward or eastward of the line of the province of New Brunswick, the licence of such vessel, or vessels, shall be null and void, and it shall be lawful to seize and make prize of such vessel or vessels, the same as if owned by the enemy.

And it shall and may be lawful, until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known, for any British Subject, or person inhabiting within the said Country, who shall be admitted to the privilege of a British Subject, to Import, and bring from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, or any of the Colonies or Plantations thereto belonging, into the port of Castine, and no other port of place within the said district, in British ships, owned and navigated according to law, all goods, wares, and merchandize which can be lawfully exported from Great Britain and Ireland, to the British Colonies; and all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can be lawfully imported from one British Colony to another; and to export, in like manner, in British ships only, from the said Port of Castine, any goods, wares or merchandize, the produce of the said Country, or goods concerned as prize, and to carry the same to Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the British Colonies. Provided always, that any British ship, entering, or attempting to enter, any other port, harbor or place, within the limits of the said Country, save the said Port of Castine, shall be liable to be seized as prize, and condemned as a British ship trading with the enemy; And provided also that nothing herein contained shall authorize British subjects, or persons residing in that country under the authority of this proclamation, to take up a residence in said country, unless specially licensed for that purpose as aforesaid.

And all Goods imported, and exported, into, or from the said port of Castine, or carried coastwise or otherwise, shall be subject to all the duties, rules, orders and regulations, which the laws of trade and navigation, and the trade and fisheries of the British colonies appoint; and which duties shall be collected, and the laws of trade, rules and regulations, executed, after the same manner, as at the Custom house in Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia.

And we do assure, and promise, the Inhabitants of the Country taken possession of by us as aforesaid, that so long as they shall conform to this Proclamation, and behave themselves peaceably and quietly, and shall take and subscribe either the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, or the Oath by this Proclamation appointed, they shall be protected, both in person and property, until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known; and as far as possible, shall have the Laws which were in force at the time we took possession of that Country, carried into execution by the Judges, Magistrates and Peace Officers, who were in authority at the time we took possession of said Country; subject, however, to such alteration, and ordinances, as the Officer Commanding for the time being may deem necessary, and expedient, to enable him to support and maintain the power and authority of His Majesty, in and over that Country, and subject to the authority of that summary military course of proceeding which the defence of the Country may render necessary, and which the Laws of War amongst Civilized Nations authorize. And we hope that the peaceable demeanor, and behaviour, of the Inhabitants under the present circumstances, will be such as will enable the Officer commanding for the time, to carry into effect, every measure necessary to promote their present security, and happiness; but nothing contained in this Proclamation is to extend, or be construed to extend, to the establishment of any form of Government, that shall exist longer than until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known, & subject to all such orders & regulation as the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom, acting in the

name and on the behalf of His Majesty, may think expedient to appoint, and establish, for the permanent Government of that Country; until which period we promise to carry into effect this Proclamation in every way that will best conduce to the safety and prosperity of the Inhabitants of the Country. Provided they contribute by their peaceable demeanor to the measures necessary and expedient to be taken to hold possession of the Country against His Majesty's Enemies, to which object the Officer commanding in that Country, for the time being is to employ his whole force, and any opposition from the Inhabitants of that Country to the measures necessary to accomplish that object, will render this Proclamation null and void.

Given under our Hands and Seals at Arms at Halifax, this 21st day of Sept. in the 54th year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1814.

JOHN COAPE, SHERBROOKE,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.
EDWARD GRIFFITH, Rear Admiral.

NORFOLK, October 25.

OFFICIAL.

Look-out Point, October 24—7 A. M.

The Enemy's force lying in Lynnhaven, consists of two frigates, one man-of-war brig, two transport ships, three small schooners lying to an anchor, and one tender standing down from near Old Point; one brig from sea last evening, and anchored just inside the Cape, and one transport put to sea.

The enemy sent some barges into Currituck Inlet a few days ago, cut out three small vessels lying there, and burnt one. The report of their depredations on the shore and having destroyed some salt-works, is contradicted.



RICHMOND, VA. OCTOBER 28, 1814.

VIRGINIA & MASSACHUSETTS

COMPARED.

"Comparisons" are proverbially "odious." And they are more so, when they redound to the credit of those who make them.—We should never have dreamt, for instance, of bringing our own State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts into Comparison, if a Parallel had not been attempted to be drawn in a late Boston paper between the Governor of Virginia and the Legislature of Massachusetts. In showing how little this parallel applies, we feel it impossible to stop short at that point. We are impelled to go on and to show not only how little we are like to each other, but how completely unlike the whole course of Virginia has been to that of her Sister State.

The Boston Editor copies a passage from Governor Barbour's Message to the Legislature, and with this curious comment: "That it sanctions the proceedings of our own Legislature, and may be considered as a compliment from Virginia, which being rare, is the more precious."—The Governor will smile when he comes to learn that his conduct has been called in to justify rebellion—but he will not be surprised at the use which is made of his words. For "the Devil (we are told) can quote Scripture to suit his purposes."

And what is this famous passage? It is, that Mr. Barbour submits "to the wisdom of the Legislature, to consider whether the substitution of a permanent military force," "would not be preferable, to calling out and continuing in service large bodies of militia." It is plain at the first glance that the "compliment" is incomplete; for the Governor breathes not a whisper of Conventions, or opposition to the laws in any shape, whatever, or of "preserving our own resources" at home. It was left to the wise men of the East, to make these discoveries.—Nor does the Governor say one syllable of 10,000 state troops, or a State fund of a million of Dollars, to be placed exclusively under his own control.—"Not a word of State troops! Why, Sir, does he not speak of a substitution of a permanent military force?"—He does, Sir; but how do you infer that this force is to be exclusive of the government of the U. States? So far from this being his intention, he goes on to recommend that "proper representations" be made "on the subject to the general government," and has no doubt that "such arrangements might be made as would render the measure satisfactory to both governments." The Governor wishes then to take no step which shall not be satisfactory to the U. S. Is this the wish of Massachusetts? His wishes are the same as those of the Governor of New York; for the States to procure the troops, if the U. S. will consent to accept, to pay and to employ them.—Such is the very arrangement which the Legislature of Virginia, acting upon his own words, have authorized him to submit to the government of the U. S. Now, is this the arrangement of Massachusetts? Are her 10,000 troops to be placed under the control of the President of the U. S.? No, indeed.—Mr. Holmes proposed it, but the wise men of the East would not listen to it. Where, then, is this Parallel, which is spoken of? Where is this rare and precious compliment which Virginia has paid to the schemes of a wild and disorganizing Junta?

And who are these disorganizers? "Tell it not in Gath." Breathe it not "in the streets of Ascalon." These very men, who are at this moment raising an army of their own, to serve without any responsibility to the federal government, were once the boasted "Friends of Order." They were once "Federalists!" and the vaunting friends of "regular government." In '98 and '99 these men reprobated the idea of a State Legislature ever expressing the slightest disapprobation even of a breach of the Constitution; & now, they are for raising a State army, to defend the undefined and daring schemes of a local Association unknown to our Constitution and our laws, and expressly forbidden in the last political legacy of Washington, whose memory they so hypocritically affect to revere. Federalists! Friends of regular government? Disgraces of Washington! the time has come when these epithets will cease to be prostituted and abused.

We have done with the Boston Editor—but we cannot stop here. We say, that not only has the Governor of Virginia failed to sanction the proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts, but that at no time, since she has been cursed by her Essex Junta, have the Virginians ever "sanctioned" their proceedings.—When did we act like them? Was it in '98 and '99?—Is it at this moment? We draw our comparisons from these two eras, for these very obvious reasons—1st. that in

'98 and '99, we were then as they are now, in the opposition—and 2d. that at this moment, our situation is much like theirs, that is, our coasts are invaded, our own militia are called out, our own money is applied by ourselves to the use of the U. S. And so are theirs.—We say, at neither of these eras, has Virginia acted as ill as the wretched Junta who rule the destinies of Massachusetts.

I. In '98 and '99—in those dark days, as we conceived them to be, Virginia was in the Minority.—In other words, the People and her Legislature were in opposition to the measures of the Administration. They believed that the Constitution was deeply violated, that troops were raising and money expended without any necessity, and that a war was wantonly provoking with the Republic of France. Did she do then as Massachusetts is doing now? Far from it. Our Legislature contented themselves with reasoning against the Alien and Sedition Laws; and expressing their sentiments on the state of the nation, in terms of respect. But they went no further. No threats escaped their lips. There was no talk of a Convention; no whisper of resistance to the acts of the government. They beheld the law of the land, and they bowed before it. The Federal tax-gatherer went uninterrupted on his way. And it is worthy of remark that resistance though not less lawless than at this moment, might still have been more harmless; for we had no enemy on our coasts, no general threatening invasion with 20,000 troops, no declared enemy whose hopes and whose efforts could be invigorated by a show of resistance. But we neither resisted, nor threatened. We trusted to the cause of Truth. We said, She was great, and would prevail. And she did prevail.—Why do not the Junta of Massachusetts, then, do as we did? Why do they not trust to the same peaceful weapons of reason and remonstrance? It surely must be, because they despair of the goodness of their cause—and it is therefore that they address themselves to our passions.—Their menaces, however, will prove unavailing. They will but expose them to contempt.

Let us descend to the 2d Point of Comparison.

II. At this moment, our situation is in some respects, similar to that of Massachusetts; for our coasts are invaded, and we have called out the militia at our own risk and on our own credit, to defend our frontiers. So far indeed we are alike, but in two respects our situation is different—we are both poorer and have a smaller interest in this war than the people of Massachusetts.

1. We are poorer, because we have borne the brunt of the war, from its commencement. Our bay & our rivers have been put under a rigorous blockade, our trade cut off, and more than two crops of our produce are now perishing or laying useless on our hands. Massachusetts on the other hand, has received many favors from our insidious enemy; her commerce was for a long time a very active one, and the precious metals were drawn from the southern states into her coffers.

2. We have had, and we now have less interest in the war than she has—because we had fewer ships and seamen than she had, and of course fewer wrongs to complain of, at the commencement of the war—but Virginia, true as she has ever been to the rights and honor of the Union, was a friend of the war. And now, when the grounds of the contest have been completely changed by the negotiations at Ghent; now, when our government has waived its demands and the enemy has required the most exorbitant concessions from us, who is the most interested in these concessions; Virginia or Massachusetts? No species of claim is made upon us but as citizens of the U. S. We have no road to yield; no fisheries to be sacrificed; no forts to dismantle on the lakes. Our boundaries and our Islands are respected by the proposed conditions of the Treaty of Ghent.

But though we are poorer, and are less interested in this war than the citizens of Massachusetts; though we have had greater expenses to sustain, and fewer resources at our command, yet in what respect has Virginia behaved less to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts? We too have received less assistance from the U. S. than we had reasons to expect. We too have been invaded, and we too have been sometimes compelled to throw ourselves upon our own resources; but in what respect, we repeat, have we behaved like the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?

Instead of threatening to lay our hands upon the proceeds of the Direct Tax, we advanced the Amount of the tax beforehand.

Instead of violating the social compact by refusing the militia of the Union to the Government of the Union, our Executive has obeyed every requisition with the utmost possible alacrity. Our citizens have braved without a murmur, the autumn of Norfolk or the winter of Ohio; while hundreds and thousands of them, have rushed beyond the confines of the Commonwealth, to defend the banner of their Country. Has Massachusetts done as much?

When we thought ourselves neglected by the General Government, did we threaten disunion; did we talk of a Convention; did we animate the foreign enemy by our dissatisfaction and complaints? No—we have shed our blood, and spent the last shilling of our treasury, without a complaint or a threat.—We have relied on the Justice of the General Government for a reimbursement; we rely on its energies for our future protection.

Here might we stop; but justice to an injured State compels us to add a few words further.—The people of Massachusetts should know something of the sacrifices which we have made in the present contest.

They ought to be informed that nearly the whole of our militia (from 80 to 90,000) have served their tour during the war—and that a few weeks ago, we had at least 30,000 men in the field.

At this moment, we have from 6 to 7000 troops in the neighborhood of Washington & Baltimore—how many thousands we have at Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, it would be improper to disclose.

Many of these men have left their homes at a few days' or even a few hours' notice, some of them without a change of clothes—without a shoe to their feet, or a woollen coat to screen them from the winds of winter. Many hundreds of them are at this moment laying in tents, drenched by the torrents of rain which are now pouring from the skies. Yet not a murmur or a menace escapes from their lips. What State can boast of more patience or more order in its Citizens? Of their valor, their discipline, the alacrity with which they have met their ferocious enemy upon the beach, it is improper and unnecessary for us to speak.—Their praises have been wrung from the lips of their enemy—and are the best compliment which can be paid to them.

Such men will never sanction the proceedings of disaffection or rebellion. No never. They love the Union, and they will respect it.

They do all justice to their brethren of Massachusetts, but they will never hesitate to curse the infuriated Junta, who have thrown her character into shade. High and heroic would that character be, if the many great and noble spirits whom she contains, were permitted to develop it. But "the ungodly have usurped the seats of the righteous;" & the cradle of the Revolution, like the Temple of Jerusalem, has fallen into the hands of the Infidel.

Dispatches in Boston.

A man who knows any thing of the Wise Men of the East, ought not to be surprised at any thing which comes from the Federal Party of Massachusetts.—But we are free to confess, that the Dispatches from Ghent have been met with a *zing* frigid, and unbecoming indifference—may we say, an assent and approbation which we did not expect even from them.

We have read, with considerable interest, four of the federal papers of Boston, as they came out, but not one spark of indignation against the pretensions of the enemy, have we been able to catch; not one generous glow of American sentiment, have we been able to feel.—Silence in such a case, would have been treason to the cause of the Republic; but not contented with remaining silent, they have openly come out to soften, to extenuate, and to justify the incidence of the enemy.

One of these papers offers not one word of the dispatches which it contained, except to recommend the reading of the text, before any comments were made—and to denounce the government's putting all the protocols before the public, because it did not like the same thing being said over & over again!

Another of these papers (The Daily Advertiser) gives us nothing from the pen of the Editor (he was afraid to find fault, & perhaps, intended to improve it)—but makes up for his own timidity by a series of long-winded pieces, which he puts in for a friend. The writer of these has the effrontery to attempt to show, that "the interest of all the Commercial states, the real honor and welfare of the country, may well consist with her only absolute demand; which is peace, permanent peace with the Indians, secured by the mutual guarantee of both nations, and a barrier of wild country insuperable to either!"—And again he says—"Our enemy offers to stop the destroying arm and to sheathe the bloody sword, and to demand security for the Indians from whom they plundered, hands this nation now submit?"—All that Britain wants, says he, is that she will protect these Indians.—It is thus that the attempt to reverse the boundaries of the U. S. to the Ohio river, is made out to be security to the Indians—"and nothing to us!"—And it is thus, that the demands for the fisheries, the lakes, the forts, a portion of Massachusetts herself, are disposed off for it seems, these are no claims at all.—G. Britain "does not insist upon them," but her Commissioners so urgently pressed them upon us.

Another paper, (The Centinel) seizes very nearly the same ground and says it better for us to yield this "only indispensable condition" (a lie, as we take it, the very teeth of the facts!) than carry on this war.—He is willing to accede to some "reasonable boundaries" for a barrier; and it is easy to see what he would deem "reasonable," when he tells us that we should then be as we were by the Treaty of Greenville of '95.—Now say man, with half a grain of sense, see how different should be by that of '95, we might still lay our hands and our property under the protection of the British sword, and interest ourselves in these terms would bind up our hands from buying one more morsel, however necessary it might be for our safety!!

One cannot read such perversion as these, without losing all credit in those who make them. It is impossible that these men can be so blind to the truth—they must be bribed by a party to pervert it.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The voluminous State Papers which we have lately received from Washington, have hitherto prevented us from paying that attention to their Proceedings, which they deserve. We shall begin in our next to make, as usual, copious extracts from their Journal, stating such further explanations, as our own observation may supply. The Proceedings are beginning to assume considerable interest.

A resolution has been moved and a Committee appointed to enquire whether the State had not better undertake the commencement of Salt-works.—Some weeks past we thought it hard that Salt should have sold for 55 a bushel! It has now mounted up to 8 or 10. Some have even retailed it at 2s. 3d. the quart!! How necessitous or greedy must those men be, who speculate at this rate upon the necessities of life.

A bill is before the H. of D. to stay any execution upon any judgment or decree for money, which hath been or shall be rendered, by a Court or Justice of the Peace, by tendering bond & sufficient security to twice the amount of the demand inclusive of interest & costs.—Proceedings, on distress for rent, or on deeds on trust, to be stayed on the same provision.—The blank in the bill has been filled, so as to make it take effect till March 1816. A variety of Amendments have been proposed—but no conclusive decision yet had on the merits of the bill.—We shall seize the first moment to announce its fate.

APPOINTMENT.

Col. Francis Preston of Washington County, Brigadier General, in the room of General Tate, deceased.

TO THE EDITOR.

Camp Blount, Fayetteville Tennessee,

3d October, 1814.

General Jackson has requested General Coffee to raise 1000 mounted horsemen.—We are now encamped here about 2500 strong. All have been mustered into service, and others hourly coming into camp. There will be two Regiments; the first will take up the line of march this evening for Fort St. Stephens; they have prepared themselves with 12 days Rations; the second will take up the line of march to-morrow; both of which are already organized. You shall again hear from me when we get possession of Pensacola.

"We shall see Old Hickory (Jackson) in about thirteen days hence. The draughted militia are five days ahead."

The Batteries Paper-Mills having been stopped from the want of rain, we had not quite paper sufficient to publish three times during this week.—Our friends may, however, rest assured, that they shall not ultimately suffer from this failure.—We have made such arrangements, as we hope, will permit us to go on, as usual, next week.—In the mean time, should any important news reach us before our next number, we shall be sure to give it an *EXTRA*.

DIED, in this City, Miss Ellen Banks, a sweet girl of 15, the eldest daughter of Mr. G. W. Banks of Fayetteville.—This event, most melancholy in itself, is the more to be lamented, because this is the second daughter, whom, within the last fortnight, this worthy Man has consigned to the tomb.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.

FROM HALIFAX.

Admiral Cochrane sailed from Halifax on the 12th inst. in his own ship, the Tonnant, unaccompanied by any other. He remained at Halifax but a few days; and took with him a quantity of light artillery. It was thought he was on his return to the Chesapeake.

The Admiral sailed apparently in great haste, being towed out of the harbor by boats.

It was said he came to draw from the place all the regular troops, and to have the forts garrisoned by militia; but Gov. Sherbrooke would not agree to the arrangement. The general opinion was that he had a new expe-

dition in view, and was to meet his force at some particular place to execute it.

The 64th and 98th skeleton regiments, & a battalion of German troops, were at Halifax. A great many blacks were there, bro't from the Chesapeake, who the people were dissatisfied with having brought there.

There were about 12 sail of men of war in port, including 2 or 3 sail of the line, and 5 or 6 frigates.

It was reported that the officers in Canada had protested against Gov. Prevost's military conduct, & signed a petition to the Prince Regent for his recall; and it was even said that Gov. Sherbrooke and Ad. Cochrane had signed the petition.

The body of Sir Peter Parker, (who was killed in Maryland) was sent to England in the Achon.

The 27th inst. is appointed as a day of public thanksgiving in Nova-Scotia for the peace in Europe.

Provisions were very high.

Latest Report from England.

The ship captured by the privateer Portsmouth, sailed from Plymouth, Eng. on the 1st of Sept. with several transports with troops, munitions of war, &c. for Quebec, and under convoy, and separated at sea. Lord Hill had not sailed. A large number of British transports had departed for France, engaged to carry French troops to the W. Indies.

Port of Boston, Oct. 22.

The privateer brig Portsmouth, Shaw, from a three weeks cruise, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, bringing in 260 bales and cases of B's goods, said to be between 2 & 300,000 dollars worth, which she took out of a large ship, bound from London to Quebec.—The ship was laden with dry goods, gun and brandy, was last from Plymouth, whence she sailed in a fleet of 44 sail, under convoy of a frigate, and parted in a gale off the Banks of Newfoundland, when the fleet was dispersed.—She was taken soon afterwards.—The Portsmouth had also captured a schr. which is understood to have been retaken.

New York, Oct. 23.

From the Albany Argus of 23d.

From Buffalo.—A letter of the 14th from Buffalo states, that our army had moved down the river, and that a battle would probably take place the next day unless the enemy retreated.

A letter from Sacket's Harbour, dated the 17th inst. states, that the fleet of the enemy were seen off the docks on the day preceding, supposed to be bound up the Lake. Our fleet remained in Sacket's Harbour, at such.

From the Congressional Columbian.

LATEST FROM THE NIAGARA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Buffalo, Oct. 15th, (Thursday.)

In the way of news, I can communicate nothing.—One or two days, however, may bring forth much.—Both divisions of the army under General Izard, together with 400 or 500 militia under Porter, took up the line of march for Chippewa this morning.—The enemy are at their old position, from the north side of the Chippewa river or creek, and I think an action will take place to-morrow. Their strength I am not allowed to tell, but guess it sufficiently strong to overwhelm any force now on the Peninsula. The delay, however, of Gen. Izard, has, I am apprehensive, lost us the golden opportunity of capturing the whole of Drummond's division.

Adjutant General's Office.

New York, Sept. 29, 1814.

Sir.—The reduction of the different regiments by the discharge of the sick and injured, calls for the re-employment of the Field Officers; and without taking into consideration the merits of the officers, which would be an invaluable mode of discrimination, the interest of the service points to those whose state of health disqualifies them from the performance of the duties assigned. The need and anxiety to discharge your duty, which you have invariably manifested, as well as your rank, should claim for you a preference—but your ill health has already deprived the army of your services, and most probably will for some time to come.

The General is therefore induced to say to you, that you are permitted to retire from service, and to assure you that you have his thanks for your zeal and fidelity; his regret at the ill state of your health, and his best wishes for a speedy recovery and pleasant journey.

Permit me to offer assurances of my esteem & good wishes, and believe me,

Very respectfully,
Your most obedt servt.

JAS. BANKHEAD, Adj. Genl.

Lt. Col. Hugot,

4th Reg't V. Militia.

September 30, 1815.

Lieutenant Colonel George Huston.
Having seen from a letter addressed to you from the Adjutant General's office, with a perusal of which we have been favored, that the permission of retiring from the service of your country has been tendered you, we present you this communication as a memento of the high respect we entertain for your character as a man, and as an officer; and of our anxious wishes that you should continue if possible to command the regiment to which we are attached.

Your gentlemanly and officer-like deportment to those who had been intrusted to your command, and your assiduous endeavor to instruct them in science and principles of war; here inspired us with feelings of gratitude, which cannot be easily forgotten.—When in our struggles for the support of the glorious cause in which we are engaged, disaster and defeat have attended the American arms, the indignity and challenge of our feelings have manifested a mind animated with the loftiest patriotism; and on the contrary, when victory has perched upon our standard, your countenance has been ever illumined with the most expressive joy.—In short, Sir, the ardor and enthusiasm which you have always evinced for the defense of the "inalienable rights of your country," are a sufficient earnest, that in the hour of danger you would be foremost in conducting us to the port of honor and glory.

Accord, Sir, our warmest sentiments of esteem, and our best wishes for your success and prosperity, in whatever situation you may be placed.

Thos. Woolley, Lt. Col. James Hays, Capt. Edward H. Mosely, Ensign, Richard Jones, Ensign, Wm. G. Clum, Lt. Gen. Cox, Major, Jonathan Hardwick, Ensign, John Stone, Capt. Thomas S. Staples, Ensign, James Reuben, Ensign, Wm. Fitzgerald, Capt. C. Morris, Capt. J. Cooper, Lieut. John Gordon, Ensign, John Hamilton, Lieut. J. Carter, Capt. Wharton Jones, Ensign, Marys Lake Ganaway, Lieut. Edmund Wood, Ensign.

October 1st, 1814.

To the Officers of the 4th Regiment.

Brother Officers.—Your communication of the 30th ult. testifying the "high respect which you entertain for my character as a man and as an officer," and requesting me to "continue, if possible, to command the regiment to which you are attached," was received by me with those feelings of grateful and warmest sentiments, proceeding from men with whom the closest ties of friendship were connected, and are so well calculated to excite. My inclination would impel me to remain in the service of my country, but the state of my health, embelied by disease, and the positive and flattering discharge which has been tendered me by the commanding general, imperiously demand my retirement.

Continue, Sir, in the same course which you have hitherto pursued; let your warm zeal and promptitude in the discharge of your official duties, still characterize your conduct; and the high confidence which your country has reposed in your patriotism, activity & courage, will be fully answered—and cannot fail, should a period, favorable for such you, to acquire for yourselves a wealth of unending glory.

GEO. HUSTON, Lt. Col.

TO PAPER MAKERS.

JOHNSON & WARNER, have for sale, ten tons of linen and cotton rags, of a good quality.
Oct. 24.